



WITHIN OUR BORDERS



AN ALBERTA
GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATION

- Rural Development
- Royal Livestock Entries
- Highway Study

TRADE & INDUSTRY

- "Changing Frontier" Conference
- Team Products Alberta
- Clothing Manufacturing

NOVEMBER, 1965

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS RECEIVE INCREASES IN PRIZE GRANTS

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS of grants to Class "B" and Class "C" fairs in Alberta have been increased by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Both classes will still receive grants of 75 per cent of the total amount paid out in prize money for approved agricultural exhibits, but the maximum has been increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for Class "B" fairs, and from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for Class "C". The purpose of the increase is to allow exhibition boards to meet additional costs created by the new federal government program which raised livestock prizes. It is expected that higher cash prizes will attract more quality entries and thereby increase spectator interest. The additional grant will also help in paying the prize money for breeding classes of light horses, which did not receive grants before.

Class "B" fairs can also obtain an additional grant equal to two-thirds of the cost of approved new or maintenance construction, not exceeding \$1,000 per annum.

There are presently 7 Class "B" fairs in the province, and 14 Class "C". In the past year, Red Deer and Lethbridge moved from Class "B" to Class "A" fairs; Wetaskiwin, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat moved up to the "B" category, and Mayerthorpe attained "C" status. To become a Class "C" fair, the board must pay out \$1,000 per year for three consecutive years in prize money for approved agricultural exhibits. To move from "C" to "B", the amount is \$3,000 per year for 3 years.

Agricultural Societies are eligible for grants up to 50 per cent of the prize money paid out or expenses for Bench Shows, (maximum \$150); seed fairs, horticultural shows, machinery demonstrations, livestock shows and sales, and support of 4-H Clubs, (maximum \$125).

Prairie Economic Council Established To Co-Ordinate Resources and Services

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA has joined with the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the formation of a Prairie Economic Council, consisting of the premier and one member of the Executive Council of each province. The Council will meet at least once every six months, with the purpose of co-ordinating the resources and services of the three provinces for the greater benefit of all.

At the first formal meeting, the Council agreed that all preferences given in provincial government purchases and contracts for the region, should be abolished. The Council agreed to maintain a policy free of provincial preference, with the belief such a practise will broaden the base on which all private companies on the prairies can do business with provincial governments.

The Council agreed in principle, too, to proceed with the study of the Saskatchewan-Nelson Basin water resource plan, and will await receipt of an acceptable working plan covering cost of new work, the value to the study of work already completed in the three provinces, and other matters relevant to the project.

The three governments considered greater utilization and expansion of the Port of Churchill; to co-ordinate their efforts in the development of higher education and research facilities; to examine some remaining discriminatory practises affecting inter-provincial trucking with a view to their early elimination; and will consider at its next meeting a report being prepared on regional tourist development.

The Council reached a fundamental agreement to take immediate inventory of provincial development policies for resources and industry and Alberta will call a meeting of officials assigned to this task.

Immediate consultation will be undertaken on wider use of the regional health facilities in Winnipeg, with regard to research on prosthetic appliances.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in May, in Alberta.

Saskatchewan College Receives Grants To Train Future Alberta Veterinarians

THIRTEEN ALBERTA students have been accepted for enrolment in the College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, under an agreement between the College and the Alberta Department of Agriculture, which provides a grant of \$2,500 to the College for every student enrolled from here.

As facilities are not yet completed, the total enrolment for this year has been limited to 33 students. Future years will see an increase in the total number of students and a proportionate increase in the future veterinarians from Alberta who are allowed to enrol. Alberta students have been assured that their entrance is based on qualifications and facilities available and that they

will be under no disadvantage because of their province of residence.

Until now, the Department of Agriculture provided assistance to veterinary students in the form of direct grants of \$300 a year. Although these grants have been discontinued, the 24 Albertans who began studying veterinary medicine at colleges in Canada and the United States before 1965 will continue to receive the grants until they graduate. These grants were originally provided to encourage Alberta students to choose a veterinary career and to compensate for the lack of educational facilities in this field in Western Canada. When they were initiated, in 1945, Alberta had only 12 veterinary practitioners. Today, 160 veterinarians practice in the province.

For those students of veterinary medicine who require financial assistance, grants, loans and bursaries are available under the Student's Assistance Act.

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Development Assisted By Resident Members of Advisory Council



Regional Advisory Council Member Mrs. Frances Mahon of Edson (left) discusses a problem with Rural Development Home Economist Mrs. Patricia Sheehan.

MORE THAN fifty community leaders throughout Alberta Census Division 14 have formed the Regional Development Advisory Council to assist in the rural development program being undertaken in the area under the direction of Frank Belyea, the province's first Regional Resource Co-Ordinator for the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

This is the first Rural Development Area established in Alberta under the A.R.D.A. Act and includes Improvement Districts 78, 79, 95, 96 and 109. To implement the program, the Census Division has been divided into five socio-economic functional areas which have been set using "Trade Centres" as bases. Leaders recognized by the people as community decision makers have been drawn from each of these areas to form the council. The five development zones and their trading centres are: Zone 1 West, Hinton; Zone 2 Central, Edson; Zone 3 East, Wildwood and Evansburg; Zone 4 North-East, Mayerthorpe; and Zone 5 North, Whitecourt.

To provide the community leaders with an increased understanding of the process of social and economic development and trends, and their roles in the social action of development, a three-month study program known as "Seminar Six" was started early in September. Running concurrently with this program is a more community-oriented educational series for the "action" leaders in the local areas.

These programs are designed to give participating leaders an opportunity to develop their planning from a common starting point and to develop cohesiveness in the Regional Advisory Council which will result in everyone working for the greater good of the entire area rather than considering only his own community.

When they so desire, local committees are able to request assistance from the Extension Branch of the Department of Agriculture in assessing the situation and considering possible alternatives. To provide the information required, Extension draws on the research material previously compiled by the Farm Economics Branch, and on the assistance of the Technical Panel, resource people from Federal, Provincial and local Municipal governments. Once this has been done, it is the responsibility of the local people to consider the alternatives and to formulate recommendations.

Studies have been made, and further research requested, on a variety of problems. An additional survey of the McLeod River is being carried out by the Water Resources Branch of the Department of Agriculture to study erosion caus-

FINAL NOTICE

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HIGHWAY STUDY TO PROVIDE INVENTORY OF PRESENT FACILITIES AND FUTURE NEEDS

AT THE REQUEST of the Alberta Department of Highways, a study is presently being undertaken in each rural municipality, county, improvement district and special area of Alberta which, when completed, will provide the Department with an inventory of present roads and a comprehensive picture of future road requirements throughout the province.

From this inventory, it is proposed to develop a "secondary system" of quality roads in the province which will complement the present provincial primary highways in meeting the demand for improved inter-centre, industrial, agricultural and recreational requirements. Once these demands have been fulfilled, the remaining roads in each municipal system would fall into the "local" category, for purely "access-service".

Costs of making the study are being shared equally by the province and the rural area concerned.

The provincial network of roads and highways is of major importance to the economic well-being of Alberta. Beyond the objective of making travel easier and safer for people in their daily round of activities, road transportation can influence expansion in agriculture, industry, mining, commercial and tourist development.

Reasons for an expanded demand for road facilities include:

- The increase in population in Alberta of some 30 to 40 thousand persons annually;
- The increasing percentage of car ownership;
- The increasing centralization of education, health and commercial facilities;
- The increased use of the motor car over rail transportation;

Acceleration in the development of resources in the province.

For the purpose of the study, design, and allocation of responsibility, rural roads in Alberta are classed in the following categories:

1. **Primary System:** Highways in this system are of provincial or national importance. Their primary function is "inter-centre service" linking major centres of population or traffic. They also provide a certain level of "rural access service" to all areas of the province. The Primary System is the prime responsibility of the province.

2. **Secondary System:** Roads in the secondary system are of regional or inter-regional importance. They provide a certain level of "inter-centre" service, in that they connect rural areas and smaller centres to larger centres and to the primary system. Their main function, however, is to provide rural areas with a good, consistent level of "rural access service". The secondary system has generally been the administrative responsibility of local municipal governments or, in the absence of local government, of the provincial government.

3. **Local Rural Road System:** Roads in this system are of local importance whose function is completely "access service" for very low volume traffic. They are used for "trip ends", and are the responsibility of local municipal government.

The prime objective of advancing the Transportation Study in counties and municipalities is to define and establish an integrated network of roads which will qualify for inclusion in the "Secondary System". These would be well-paved, high class roads which would attract heavier loads and higher speed traffic, resulting in more economical maintenance both on the secondary system roads and the local rural roads.

To assist municipal governments in implementing the study, the Planning Branch of the Department of Highways has prepared a manual outlining the "Scope and Procedure for Rural Road Inventory and Future Road Needs". In this manual are details of the background and objective of the study; its scope, procedure to be followed in making the study; and samples of maps, charts and graphs which will aid in the study. Information required for the study includes the inventory of existing road system; information on existing traffic patterns, with emphasis on truck traffic; physical data on the area including existing highways, railways, centres of population, and rivers, lakes and topographic population data, with trends shown graphically for rural population, sub-urban centres (hamlets) and incorporated areas; and land use data, outlining agricultural areas, industrial and commercial developments, recreational areas, small holdings and residential subdivisions, areas of urban influence, schools, churches, hospitals, and developable resources.

with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Patricia Sheehan, Rural Development Home Economist, on the request of the residents has arranged a variety of extension services for the district, including courses in clothing construction and the formation of 4-H Clubs. A resident District Agriculturist is expected to be established in the near future.

ed by spring flooding. Rehabilitation of farmers in green areas where no farm expansion can take place because the land has been designated as forestry area is also under study and one family is being moved under the jurisdiction of the Department of Lands and Forests. Requests have been received for research on the effect of a proposed ski resort on service industries, for surveys on land drainage, and for a farm management course which is being planned for this winter

Province and M.D. 26 Divide Purchase Cost of Portable Weigh Scale

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT No. 26 is the first area to purchase a portable weigh scale under the new policy of assistance announced by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, to further the home test program of performance testing beef cattle.

Under the new program, the Department contributes an amount equal to one-half the cost of the scale (maximum \$600), with the Municipality or County paying the remainder. A rental policy for use of the scale by pure bred and commercial cattle breeders within the area is devised and the Municipality or County is to service the scale and program its rental.

This policy is designed to overcome one of the main limitations of performance testing; the availability of suitable scales that are commonly used by each breeder for a portion of a day, once in the fall and once in the spring. It is hoped that testing will become even more prevalent as a means of further breeding improvement through making scales available at a reasonable rental fee and within easy moving distance to any breeder who requires such equipment to conduct a home test program.



The new portable weigh scales are used for the first time by Ross Bertrand, field supervisor for the Municipal District of Willow Creek.

Vocational Education Division Contracting To Train New Staff for Alberta Industry

ALBERTA'S high level of employment and rapidly expanding industrial complex has made the obtaining of trained personnel a major problem for firms seeking people with specialized skills. In an effort to meet the situation in a highly practical manner, the Division of Vocational Education of the Alberta Department of Education may now enter into Industrial Training Program contracts with Alberta industries, to upgrade and train new staff as required. Training may be on-the-job or at schools, as required.

A basic contract has been drawn up by the Division to cover all such training programs. Provision is made for particular terms to be written in, after negotiation with individual industries, to meet specific requirements.

The responsibilities of the Company under the contract are to provide all necessary training facilities, instructors and trainees. Assistance in the selection of trainees will be given by the National Employment Service where practical. The Company is also responsible for the maintenance of a register of trainees and instructors, progress reports, and the salary amounts involved in running the course. Trainees and instructors will be paid basic salaries during the course and provision is made for trainee incentive bonuses and instructors' allowances.

The Division of Vocational Education will subsidize salaries paid, up to 50%. A percentage of this will be recovered from the Federal Government under the Provincial and Technical and Vocational Training Agreement. The Division will also approve course content and instructors selected by the company, so that a certificate of achievement may be issued by the Division to successful trainees. It is expected that on receipt of the certificate, the trainee will be offered a minimum of 52 weeks uninterrupted employment with the training company.

The first of such contracts in the Province was signed at the Great Western Garment Com-



The first Industrial Training Contract between the Division of Vocational Education and private industry is signed by Hon. R. H. MacKinnon, Minister of Education (seated, left) and Mr. J. G. Godsoe, president of Great Western Garment Co. Ltd. Also present at the ceremony were Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Provincial Treasurer (standing, left); and Hon. R. Reiersen, Minister of Labor.

pany's plant in Edmonton in October, 1965 by the Hon. R. H. MacKinnon, Provincial Minister of Education, and Mr. J. G. Godsoe, President of the Company. Officials of GWG have been working on expansion plans for their Edmonton plant for some time and the execution of such plans became entirely dependent upon the availability of skilled labour. The problem was made known to the Alberta Government and the Industrial Training Program Contract came into being. In the case of GWG, the need was for power sewing machine operators, but the Contract has been made adaptable to all primary and secondary industries in the same position to suit their particular needs.

Industrial inquiries should be directed to the local District Supervisor of Vocational Training, or the Division of Vocational Education, Department of Education, 705 Administration Building, 10820 - 98 Avenue, Edmonton.

ALBERTA ENTRIES EN ROUTE TO WORLD COMPETITION

ALBERTA will once again be well represented in world competition at the Royal Winter Fair being held this month in Toronto. Fifteen carloads of livestock are being shipped east for the event, eleven of beef cattle, two of dairy cattle, one of sheep and swine and one of horses.

The shipment will consist of 40 single steers, two carload lots of 12 steers, six groups of five steers, 50 head of beef breeding stock, 20 dairy cattle, 15 sheep, 20 swine and 15 horses.

Breeders exhibiting livestock at the 1965 Royal are:

Beef Cattle

Angus
Highland Stock Farms, Calgary
Jack Graham, Rimbey
Mrs. S. E. Atkinson & Son, Lacombe

Shorthorn
W. J. Boake, Acme
Rothney Farms, Midnapore
Remital Cattle Co., Olds
Zwierschke Bros., Holden
Paul Maier, Lomond

Hereford

F. J. Aaby, Edmonton
Stuart Fenton, Irma
Art Link, Forestburg
A. J. Wallace, Westlock
Harold Weatherill, Tofield
Remital Cattle Co., Olds
Vernon Lyseng, Armena

Red Poll

Mrs. S. E. Atkinson & Son, Lacombe

Market Cattle

McIntyre Ranching Co., Lethbridge
D. R. Buchanan, Pincher Creek
L. M. Byers, Camrose
Hans Stormoen, Fenn
Jack Graham, Rimbey
J. A. Morison, Innisfail
Warren Smith, Olds
Fred Noad, Olds
Ed F. Noad, High River
Stuart Fenton, Irma
James Forsythe, Crossfield
Ed Poffenroth, Midnapore
Gordon R. Henderson, Forestburg
G. R. & C. B. Powlesland, Del Bonita
Harold Weatherill, Tofield
Eldon C. Stenson, Forestburg
Franklyn Cook, Innisfail
R. T. Smith, Ponoka

Dairy Cattle

Holstein

Pickard and Clark, Carstairs
George C. Oxtoby, Innisfail
Gibb Bros., South Edmonton
Hipkin Bros., Edmonton
Nelson Hoy, Midnapore
J. C. Copithorne, Cochrane

Ayrshire

Richard Bros., Red Deer

Guernsey

Herb Walker, Vegreville
Sheep

Suffolk

Dick Mouser, Claresholm

North County

Cheviot

D. C. Barker, Calgary
Swine

Lacombe

Clarence Visser, Edmonton

Landrace

K. Nielsen, Standard
Horses

Clydesdale

L. M. Rye, Edmonton
V. Fleming, Red Deer
Art Sissons, Clive

Percheron

W. Gordon Young, Cayley
Carl Handson, Brightview
John Yurkiw, Radway
John C. Tucker, Vermilion

The number of field crop entries in cereal grains, forage crops and potatoes this year will depend on harvesting conditions.

Fourteen Alberta 4-H Club members will be visiting the Royal Winter Fair as part of their award trip to the National 4-H Club Conference in Ottawa and Toronto. The representatives are Dwight Woody, Coronation; David Pope, Pine Lake; Doug Gibb, Killam; Deryk Ziegler, Vegreville; Robert Gould, Rosalind; John G. Kalbhen, Rockyford; Roy Dowsell, Wetaskiwin; Lloyd Giebelhaus, Vegreville; Duart Berg, Fort Saskatchewan; Mary Leah Milligan, Bon Accord; Bernice Letke, Wynne; Lorraine Nielsen, Ponoka; Phyllis Tabler, Brightview; and Brian Job, Edmonton.

Short Cut Channels Reduce Flood Level of Winding Pembina

SIX RIVER-CHANNEL cut-offs have been completed and two more are planned for completion late this year or early in 1966 in the Pembina River Flood Control project presently being undertaken by the Water Resources Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The project, which was started in 1957, is designed to diminish flooding which has been caused by the extremely twisting course of the river, particularly in the stretch between Jarvie and Manola, where the waterway is more than twice the length of the straight-line distance between the two points. This extreme winding cuts down the speed of the water flow, resulting in serious flooding whenever the discharge volume rises beyond a certain point.

To combat these conditions, Water Resources Engineers are using a method which is also being applied in Mississippi, Germany and Sweden. The best location for a channel cut-off is selected and that land which lies in the area enclosed by the channel and the river is purchased by the government. The size of the enclosed area varies considerably, with 200 acres the largest section purchased to date. Short cut channels are then surveyed and constructed across the tops of the selected loops. These assist in straightening out the river's tortuous course and speed up the flow of water, thereby lessening the danger of flooding.

The cut-offs average 20 feet in depth and are designed to allow the river to establish its own degree of slope. The channel is first cut quite steeply, then the action of the water reduces the slope and extends it upstream.

Although this method of flood control is still considered largely experimental, definite results were observed this spring in those areas influenced by the cut-off channels. The water

Water Resources Study To Be Shared By Federal, Provincial Governments

IN CONJUNCTION with the other two prairie provinces and the Federal Government, Alberta has indicated her willingness to share in undertaking a study of the water resources of the Saskatchewan-Nelson River Basin. The study, which is estimated to cost approximately \$5 million, will concentrate on control, conservation and supply aspects only, including diversion possibilities, and will produce preliminary information on the river systems as a whole.

The decision to make the study was taken at a conference of ministers of the Prairie Provinces and the Federal Government, at which it was pointed out that approximately one-third of the fresh water in the world has its source in western Canada.

The major rivers in the Saskatchewan-Nelson Basin, the Saskatchewan, Dauphin, Red, Winnipeg and Nelson, drain a total area of 738,000 square miles. The basin encompasses an area which extends from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta to the eastern Great Divide in Ontario. The northern extremity is at Hudson's Bay, while the southern border projects into the United States at two points, to take in the headwaters of the St. Mary River in Montana, and the headwaters of the Red River, in North Dakota.

While specific projects will be considered, and costs developed on some 55 damsites and various canals and channel improvements, the main purpose of the study will be to establish a

level was reduced by an estimated two feet, and the channels themselves carried the additional flow of water without damage. Additional data on further construction is expected to be obtained through close observation of the water level as affected by completed cut-offs.

first major inventory. Any specific promising projects would require separate and detailed further evaluation before construction.

The study period is expected to be approximately three years. The Committee of Ministers, of which the Honourable H. E. Strom is Chairman, will exercise general supervision over the Saskatchewan-Nelson Basin Board, which will be appointed by the governments to supervise the investigation. The Board will consist of five persons, one each from the three prairie provinces, one from the federal government, and a chairman to be named by the Ministerial Committee. It is expected that a Study Director will be named who will correlate the work of the various agencies engaged in the study.

It is hoped by such studies as this to achieve as soon as possible a degree of knowledge and planning of the fundamental water resources to enable Canada, and the prairies in particular, to avoid the serious water problems now arising in other parts of the North American continent.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

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Coming Events

During the coming year Alberta will be the scene of many events of provincial, national and international interest. Within Our Borders is pleased to list these in its Coming Events column. Information should be forwarded to Within Our Borders, Room 245 Highways Building, Edmonton.

NOVEMBER

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|-------|---|------------|
| 1-2 | Insurance Agents' Association of Alberta | Edmonton |
| 1-3 | Canadian Electrical Association Convention | Calgary |
| 1-3 | Special Committee on Administrative Boards and Tribunals | Calgary |
| 1-3 | Fall Show Sheep & Swine | Edmonton |
| 1-4 | Annual Fall Livestock Show | Edmonton |
| 3-4 | Western Canada Traffic and Parking Association Convention | Lethbridge |
| 4 | Special Committee on Administrative Boards and Tribunals | Red Deer |
| 4-5 | Fourth Edmonton District Alberta Teachers' Association | Edmonton |
| 5-6 | Special Committee on Administrative Boards and Tribunals | Edmonton |
| 8-20 | Mexican College Students Art Exhibit | Calgary |
| 10-11 | Alberta Mink Breeders' Association | Widewater |
| 10-13 | Invitational Conference on Elementary Education | Banff |
| 10-13 | Stampede City International Exhibition of Color Photography | Calgary |
| 10-13 | Light Opera of Edmonton—Song of Norway | Edmonton |
| 11 | Canadian Legion Memorial Day Service | Calgary |
| 12-13 | Provincial One Act Drama Festival | Banff |
| 12-13 | Western Canadian Community Theatre Conference | Banff |

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|-----------|--|------------|
| 13 | Fall Convocation—University of Alberta | Calgary |
| 15 | Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Peace River District Fall Meeting | Slave Lake |
| 16-19 | Alberta Association of Municipal Districts | Edmonton |
| 19 | Roger Wagner Choral | Calgary |
| 19-20 | Alberta Progressive Conservative Association | Calgary |
| 19-20 | Stampede City International Exhibition of Color Photography | Edmonton |
| 20 | Fall Convocation, University of Alberta | Edmonton |
| 20 | Sweet Adelines Concert | Calgary |
| 22 | Calgary Philharmonic Concert | Calgary |
| 22 | Lesser Slave Lake—Peace River Tourist Association Annual Meeting | Athabasca |
| 22-24 | Alberta Social Credit League | Edmonton |
| 23-Dec. 3 | Alberta Wheat Pool Convention | Calgary |
| 25-27 | 45th Annual Conference of the Civil Service Association of Alberta | Calgary |
| 26 | Scottish Society Concert | Edmonton |
| 26-27 | Allied Arts Council | Calgary |
| 28-Dec. 1 | Alberta School Trustees' Association | Edmonton |
| 29-30 | National Weed Committee | Calgary |

DECEMBER

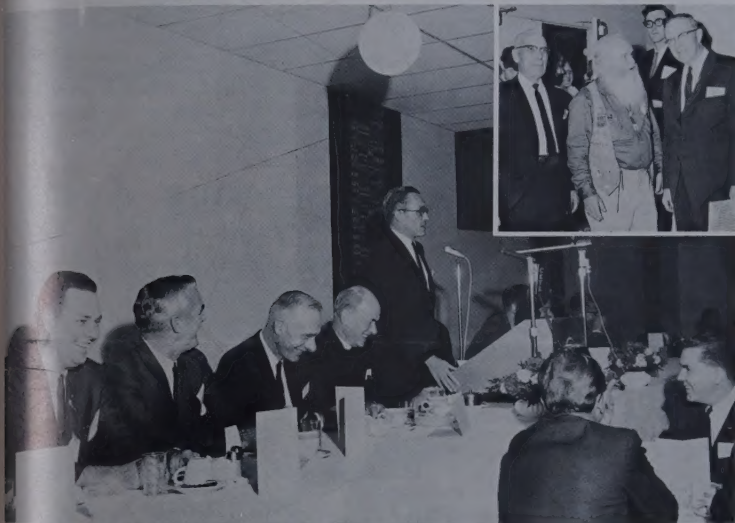
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|----|---|----------|
| 4 | Edmonton Youth for Christ — Christmas Choral Festival | Edmonton |
| 15 | Interfraternity Council — Songfest | Edmonton |
| 18 | United German Baptist Choirs — Carol Festival | Edmonton |
| 27 | Edmonton Ballet Company | Edmonton |



TRADE
& INDUSTRY
WITHIN OUR BORDERS



"CHANGING FRONTIER" CONFERENCE HEARS TOP SPEAKERS ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL IN NORTH



Mr. Jack Crampon, Director of Recreational Economics at Stamford Research Institute, South Pasadena, California, was one of several luncheon and dinner speakers at the "Changing Frontier" conference. Among the head table guests during Mr. Crampon's talk on Northern Alberta's Tourist Potential were (left to right) Mr. F. M. Foy, manager of the Peace River Branch, Toronto-Dominion Bank; Mr. J. A. Angus, of R. Angus Alberta Ltd.; E. F. Montgomery, M.L.A. for Peace River; and Rt. Rev. R. J. Pierce, Bishop, Diocese of Athabasca. (Inset) Hon. Ira McLaughlin, Minister without Portfolio and Chairman of the Northern Alberta Development Council, and Premier E. C. Manning chat with Yukon Bud Fisher of the Yukon Travelling Tourist Bureau during a break between sessions. The conference attracted 277 business, industrial and government representatives from across Canada.

CAREFUL, co-operative planning for orderly development was stressed as the dominant need in developing northern Alberta at a two-day conference held October 5 and 6 in Peace River. Sponsored by the Northern Alberta Development Council and the Peace River Chamber of Commerce, "The Changing Frontier" conference attracted 277 laymen, industrialists, businessmen and government officials from across Canada. Purpose of the conference was to examine the future of northern Alberta. It was followed by a charter flight to Fort McMurray, where delegates received a first-hand view of oil and sand developments in that area.

Conference panel sessions covered oil and gas, forestry, agriculture and other industries, while luncheon and dinner speakers dealt with transportation, tourism, potential development and economics. Sessions were followed by questions from the floor.

At the opening session on forestry, Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Deputy Minister of Forestry, Ottawa, outlined the ARDA land-use surveys and the

Canada Land Inventory, urging that these studies be carefully considered in future developments. Other panel speakers were Mr. Alex Hamilton, general manager of Swanson Lumber Co., Edmonton, who dealt with future sawmill development in Northern Alberta, and T. G. Wright, general manager, Forest Operations, Canadian Forests Products, Vancouver, who spoke on the pulp and plywood potential.

Delegates attending a noon luncheon were told that better airports and facilities are needed if the north is to develop efficiently, by R. H. Laidman, president and general manager of Pacific Western Airlines, Vancouver. He suggested this could result in lower rates.

Dr. C. F. Bentley, Dean of the University of Alberta's Faculty of Agriculture, told the meeting agriculture would continue to be the most important industry in the north for many years to come. Other panelists on agriculture were Dr. A. A. Guitard, director of the Beaverlodge Research Station, who advocated the introduction of allied industries, and Dr. R. G. Purnell, direc-

tor of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Farm Economics Branch, who stressed the importance of finding markets as the key to the rate of agricultural development.

Premier E. C. Manning addressed a banquet concluding the first day's activities. He reminded the group that certain economic disadvantages exist which cannot be ignored but suggested that new approaches and new techniques should be considered in developing the area. He expressed pleasure at the conference and mentioned particularly the new railroad developments.

An increase in personnel and machinery traffic through Peace River as a result of a new growth spurt touched off by activity in the Rainbow Lake area was predicted by O. H. Blexrud, president of Socony Mobile of Canada. He was a panel member in the session on oil and gas. Assessing the oil and gas industry in the north, L. J. Richards, president of Hudson Bay Oil and Gas, Calgary, pointed out that the Athabasca oil sands alone contain enough recoverable reserves of oil to supply the United States, which uses 11 million barrels a day, for 75 years.

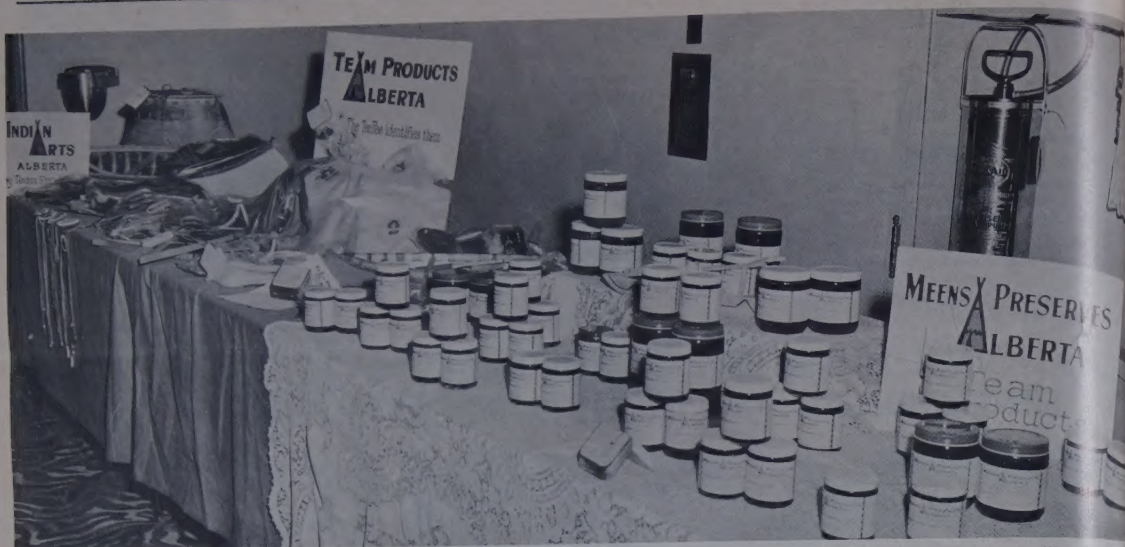
Luncheon speaker on the final day was Mr. Jack Crampon, director of recreational economics, Stamford Research Institute, South Pasadena, California. He urged a united effort in tourist promotion and remarked that the Peace River country has an advantage in that it is an existing frontier and does not have to revert to replicas of pioneer days to draw tourist interest.

A phenomenal growth in the use of electric power was reported at the final conference panel by J. C. Dale, president of Canadian Utilities Ltd. At the same session, transportation in the north was discussed by G. R. Graham, vice-president, Mountain Region, Canadian National Railways, while G. R. Heffernan, president of Peace River Mining and Smelting, and Lake Ontario Steel Co., Whitby, Ont., outlined the development of the Clear Hills iron ore deposits and their impact on the area. Mr. Heffernan also revealed plans for a steel mill to be constructed in 1967.

A united effort for more efficient development, advocated early in the conference, and consideration of factors relating to overall development, were again emphasized at the closing banquet by Edmonton City Commissioner G. C. Hamilton. Also speaking at the dinner was Dr. J. J. Deutsch, chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, Ottawa.

Dr. Deutsch summed up the whole Conference with the statement that the frontier of Northern Alberta was in fact a combination of frontiers of land development, oil development mining and forestry development. He felt there was tremendous potential in the total picture.

Transcripts of the entire conference proceedings are being prepared. They are available at a nominal fee from the Peace River Chamber of Commerce at Peace River.



Handicraft and berry products are but two areas in which Team Products promotes industry among Indian and Metis communities in Alberta and the Mackenzie River District. The organization is expected to be self-supporting in three years, with an ultimate goal of turning the entire operation over to the Indians and Metis.

New Non - Government, Non - Profit Marketing Agency To Handle Indian, Metis Handicrafts and Other Products

PROVINCIAL and federal grants, which will reach a total of about \$100,000 over a three year period, have been provided for the establishment of a non-government marketing agency, Team Products Alberta. The firm handles Indian and Metis handicrafts and other products on a non-profit basis. Initial grants of \$22,000 from the two Governments have been turned over to the company.

Purpose of Team Products is to co-ordinate the efforts of both levels of government and of private agencies, as well as individuals and co-operative producers, in the areas of production, distribution and marketing.

Set up to serve communities across Alberta and the Mackenzie River District, the organization is endeavoring to standardize quality and prices and insure a continuity of supply. Besides the creation of employment and the revival of old crafts, the firm is providing native people with an opportunity for self-expression and creativity. In addition, resources such as wild berries, animal hides, roots, driftwood, rocks and others are being utilized, many of them for the first time on such a potentially large-scale basis.

Team Products Alberta replaces a similar organization set up just over a year ago by Mr. Isaac Click, while he was employed with Menonite Church Services. The voluntary board of directors, headed by Mr. Click, had made submissions for grants, with negotiations resulting in the new establishment.

Team's present voluntary board of directors is made up of representatives from the legal and teaching professions, the Canadian and Alberta Governments and the Indians themselves. Most of them were members of the board of the original organization. President is John Smith of the Alberta Department of Welfare, while Raymond Brubaker, a school teacher, is Vice-President, and Treasurer is Alan Collins, an Edmonton lawyer. Clive Linklater of the Community Development Branch, Department of Industry and Development, represents the Alberta Government, while Robert Biddle represents the federal In-

dian Affairs Branch. Other directors include Mr. P. Thompson, former executive director of the Friendship Centre in Edmonton and currently employed by the Slavey Band at Assumption as administrative advisor and Mr. F. Gingerich, a Chipewyan Lakes trader.

As the firm expands and incorporates new areas of production, the new communities will elect representatives to the board. Ultimate goal is to have one from each of the ten Indian Agencies. Several communities are already negotiating to join the organization.

Products marketed by Team include several lines of Indian arts and crafts, and fresh, fresh-frozen and processed wild berries. At various stages of investigation or development for possible inclusion are lapidary arts; forest products, such as fence posts and artistic woodcraft items; peat moss; and vegetables for local markets.

Business has been averaging from \$600 to \$1,000 per month with six northern Alberta communities participating. Mr. Click is currently handling sales for the firm, but says Indian personnel will be trained for this work as soon as business warrants.

Response to the products has been encouraging, considering the lack of advertising, according to Mr. Click. Regular sales of handicraft items are being made to about half a dozen Alberta outlets, with occasional sales in other parts of Canada. Inquiries have been received from firms in the United States and Europe. Some berry and berry product sales have also been

made, with inquiries received for quantities up to carload lots.

Headquarters for Team Products is at Calling Lake, under the direction of Mr. Click, now on permanent staff. A branch office and retail outlet has been set up at 10207-112 Street, Edmonton, under Secretary Mrs. Marie Gladue, the firm's only other paid employee.

Apprentices Given Grants, Allowances

NEW REGULATIONS under the Alberta Students Assistance Act provide that indentured apprentices and tradesmen may apply for loans under the act to assist them in attending full time day classes in technical or vocational institutes in courses under the auspices of the Provincial Apprenticeship Board. Loans will be approved on the basis of financial need and may not exceed \$400 in any school year.

Repayment will be at the rate of \$200 per year, with the first payment becoming due within one year after the date of completion of the first course of studies for which a loan was approved. Simple interest at 3½% will be charged commencing from the date of graduation or withdrawal from the training program for which loans were approved. Further information and application forms are available from the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Branch, Department of Labour, or from the Students Assistance Board, Department of Education.

A recent change also has been made in maintenance allowances for apprentices. These are paid automatically for school attendance in designated apprenticeship courses. Original payments were \$12 per week for a single man and \$15 per week for a married man, regardless of where he lived. Under the new schedule single apprentices living at home receive \$12 per week; single apprentices away from home, \$18 per week; heads of families at home, \$24 per week; and heads of families away from home, \$36 per week.

"TRADE & INDUSTRY WITHIN OUR BORDERS" will be a quarterly addition to "Within Our Borders". It is hoped that this insert may eventually become bi-monthly.

Information contained in this section will include surveys of Alberta communities; information on reports, studies and conferences of general interest to industrialists; and articles on new or established industries in the province.

NEW SURVEY INDICATES OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANSION IN CLOTHING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

DOLLAR FIGURES indicate that there is opportunity for expansion of the garment manufacturing industry in Alberta, according to a 43-page survey, "The Manufacture of Clothing in Alberta", just completed by the Alberta Bureau of Statistics. Its author, Louise M. Nielsen, says residents of the four western provinces spend a minimum of \$580 million per year for clothing. Production of garments in the same area is valued at less than \$200 million (retail). The retail value of the market in Alberta exceeds \$175 million per year, while the value of clothing manufactured locally is less than \$40 million.

Knitted goods accounted for approximately one quarter of the total market value in 1961, while clothing for women comprised the largest proportion of the total western market. This was 48 per cent compared to 34 per cent for men's wear and 18 per cent for children's and infants' clothing.

In 1963, the report says, there were 21 firms of all sizes manufacturing garments (excluding leather goods) in Alberta. Of these, two produced knitted goods, nine were men's clothing factories, seven were women's clothing plants, two produced fur goods and there was one hat manufacturer.

While Alberta's population in 1961 was seven per cent of the Canadian total, value of factory shipments for clothing was only one per cent of Canada's total. Similarly, while the population of the four western provinces was 26 per cent of Canada's total, clothing shipments were valued at only eight per cent of the country's total.

Estimated market for knitted goods in Alberta for 1963 was \$51 million, of which Alberta manufacturers produced only a negligible portion.

In 1964, the value of clothing imported into Canada was \$64 million; \$22 million of which was for knitted goods. Canada's clothing exports in 1964 were valued at \$17.6 million (a 100 per cent increase from 1962). The largest individual component was fur goods apparel with a value of \$6.2 million, while knitted goods accounted for \$4.9 million or 28 per cent of this value.

Alberta's market for garments for children under 15 was estimated to be \$30 million in 1963, and yet, there were no children's clothing factories in Alberta. The men's clothing market was estimated at \$62 million, while men's clothing production was approximately \$30 million (retail value). Largest difference between pro-

duction and purchases was for women's clothing; \$84 million worth was imported into the province.

According to the survey, some of the items which sell in substantial quantities, but are not locally produced are: all types of hosiery, lingerie, foundation garments, men's underwear, fabric gloves and mittens, T-shirts, sweatshirts, jerseys, bathing suits, bathrobes, rainwear, infants' wear, ties and most children's wear and women's sweaters.

Several advantages accrue to an Alberta clothing manufacturer. The most obvious is the fact that the local supply of garments is far short of the market demand. In addition, the western provinces are experiencing a marked population increase.

Alberta offers a central location in the Western Canada market area, which extends from the Pacific Coast to the Lakehead in the east, and north to include the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Most cities in Alberta are well serviced with rail, air and highway connections, thus providing ready accessibility to all points in the market area.

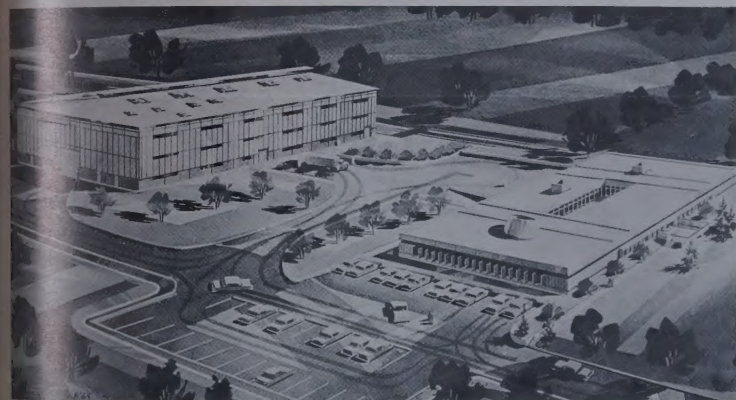
An important initial advantage to new Alberta clothing manufacturers, the report says, is the lack of local competition from other fabricators. With the exception of women's sportswear and men's pants, no garments are manufactured in Alberta in large quantities. Thus the Alberta manufacturer presently operates in an atmosphere unlike the rapid pace typical of the garment industry in Montreal and New York.

All Alberta communities are obliged to follow the same methods of assessment for taxation purposes. Individual municipalities are not permitted to offer local tax concessions for the purpose of attracting new industries.

In all the larger cities in Alberta, space for manufacturing can be procured readily. However, there may be some difficulty in obtaining immediate occupancy of units of over 15,000 square feet. Major contractors will erect buildings to the manufacturer's specifications on sale or rental basis.

"The Manufacture of Clothing in Alberta" is a comprehensive and concise survey. It should be of interest to existing clothing manufacturers as well as those contemplating the establishment of a plant in Alberta. It is available free of charge from the Industrial Development Branch, Department of Industry and Development, Room 335 Highways Building, Edmonton.

NEW FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH COUNCIL



Artist's conception of the Research Council of Alberta's new pilot plant facility at Clover Bar. The plant will greatly enhance the Council's efforts in research and development for Alberta industry.

A NEW multi-purpose pilot plant facility under construction for the Research Council of Alberta in the Clover Bar area east of Edmonton will offer a new dimension to the type of industrial research which can be carried out in the Edmonton area. The complex will enable the Council to expand their activities in developing new products and processes for Alberta industry. It may also lead to the development of new industry in the province. The plant will supplement facilities already available at the Council's main building on the University of Alberta campus.

Final stage of the three-phase development, an \$823,750 laboratory building, is slated for completion in March, 1966. First two phases of construction were for the pilot plant itself, built at a total contract price of \$681,328.

A wide range of activities will be undertaken at the plant. Included in these are: metallurgical research; high temperature chemical processing; the production of activated carbon, coal-based fertilizer, and other products from Alberta

coal; and programs related to the petro-chemical industry.

In addition to its use by the Council, pilot plant facilities will be available to Alberta industry on a lease or contract basis to investigate new processes and manufacturing techniques. In this connection several contracts have already been negotiated with industry, including one to make a large scale pilot study of the Council's iron process by Peace River Mining and Smelting Ltd. of Edmonton. In this instance space will be leased to the company and all equipment, personnel and service charges will be paid by them. This single project will represent an investment of 1.5 million dollars by the company.

Location of the plant was largely determined by the fact that specialized services are required which have been made available to the Council by Chemcell (1963) Ltd. The plant will also house personnel and equipment of the Western Regional Laboratory of the Canada Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, who are involved in pilot studies related to Alberta mineral industries.

FACTORS RELEVANT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLOTHING PLANT IN ALBERTA

1. The demand for clothing in Alberta exceeds local production by approximately \$135 million.
2. The market is growing. Population in the four western provinces increased from 4 million persons to 5 million persons between 1954 and 1964.
3. Total personal income in the four western provinces increased from \$4,956 million in 1954 to \$9,490 million in 1964.
4. The proportion of the family dollar spent on clothing tends to rise as income rises.
5. Alberta is centrally located in the Western Canada market area.
6. The majority of plants presently in Alberta experience yearly sales increases.
7. Because the clothing industry in Alberta is largely undeveloped, a manufacturer is relatively free from local competition.

THE TOWN OF PEACE RIVER

Section 31-83-21-W5 in Census Division No. 15. This location is on the east bank of the Peace River, 317 miles northwest of Edmonton by rail on the Northern Alberta Railway, or 304 miles by paved Highways 16, 43, 34 and 2; and 244 miles by air from Edmonton.

ALTITUDE

1,103 feet; Latitude — 56/14; Longitude — 117/17.

POPULATION

Town population by 1964 census was 3,318. This compares with 1,500 in 1952 and 2,543 in 1962. Trading area population is about 30,000.

TEMPERATURE

Average summer temperature, 58.2 degrees F.; average winter temperature, 6.7 degrees F.; average annual temperature, 34.2 degrees F.

PRECIPITATION

Average annual rainfall — 10.22 inches; average annual snowfall — 77 inches; average annual precipitation — 17.92 inches.

GEOLOGY

Peace River town stands on bedrock of the Lower Cretaceous Age — the St. John and Peace River formations. The St. John formation, which overlies the Peace River formation, is composed of dark grey shales with some ironstone bands and concretions. The Peace River formation at or near the town of Peace River consists of massive sandstone which contains some good quality silica sands.

SOIL

Peace River is in the dark grey and dark grey wooded soil zone. The soil profile is generally variable, ranging from nearly black to grey. Vegetation is mainly woodland in which the tree growth is frequently denser and has more evergreens than in the black zone.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Peace River town lies in the valley of the Peace River. From a hill overlooking the town one gets a magnificent view of the river 800 feet below. Upstream is the confluence of the Peace and Smoky rivers.

The climate is moderate considering the latitude. Winters are frequently modified by Chinook winds from the Pacific coast. Winters are dry with moderate snowfall and very little wind. Blizzards and hailstorms are rare in the area. Summer days are warm but not sultry and are noted for the long daylight hours and the short nights.

Fishing is available in the rivers and surrounding lakes. For the hunter, excellent shooting for ducks, geese and upland game birds can be found in the immediate area and for moose and deer in the district.

Peace River is not a boom town. It has made sound, steady progress in recent years. Building permits have exceeded \$1,000,000 in each



Aerial view of the centre of Alberta's most northerly agricultural area, nestled in the valley of its namesake, the Peace River.

of the last four years. Average rent for a home is \$75 per month and up.

ADMINISTRATION

The town is governed by a mayor, elected for a two year term, and six councillors, two elected each year for a three year term. The secretary-treasurer administers the affairs of the town in accordance with the policies set by the Council. Council has the benefit of assistance and advice from the Planning Advisory Commission, Recreation Board and the Library Board, which were established by the Council.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The town is policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with three constables, plus a highway patrol force covering the rural area. Peace River is a sub-division headquarters for the RCMP and is the site of District and Supreme Court sittings.

Building by-laws are based on the National Building Code. Plans for all new buildings must be submitted to the town Building Inspector for approval and a permit issued before work commences. Electrical, sanitary and gas installations must comply with provincial regulations.

FIRE PROTECTION

Housed in a new fire hall, the town's fire brigade consists of a Chief, Deputy Chief, two Captains and 22 volunteer firemen. The fire department has won many efficiency awards.

Fire fighting equipment includes: one 450 GPM pumper with 500 gallon tank; one 625 GPM pumper with 500 gallon tank; 2,700 feet of 2½ inch hose; 900 feet of 1½ inch hose; aluminum ladders; two portable booster pumps; two 75 lb. dry chemical hand extinguishers; two air demand masks; oxygen masks and other equipment.

UTILITIES

Natural gas and three phase 60 cycle power is supplied to the town under a franchise by Northland Utilities Limited.

An abundant supply of good water is available from the Peace River. It is pumped to a treatment plant by three low lift pumps. The plant has sufficient capacity to serve a town twice the size of Peace River. Water storage is in two 50,000 gallon and one 250,000 gallon reservoirs. All water services are metered and new sub-divisions located above the reservoirs are fed by a pressure system.

EDUCATION

The Peace River School District No. 2526 is a unit of the Peace River School Division No. 10. Grades 1 to 12 are taught, with several optional subjects offered.

RECREATION

Facilities for cultural activities and sports include a library, five halls, two school auditoriums, a theatre, covered arena with natural ice and seating capacity for 2,500, covered curling rink with four sheets of artificial ice, nine hole golf course with sand greens, open air swimming pool, children's wading pool, baseball diamonds, children's playgrounds, school playgrounds, and sports grounds for rodeos and other sporting events.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Wheat and coarse grains, grass seed, forage crops, root crops, vegetables, cattle, sheep, hogs, dairy products, poultry products, straw, honey, oil (30 degrees API gravity), gas, sand, common sand, gravel, and clay for bricks.

BUILDING SITES

Residential and industrial sites can be purchased from the town or private owners at reasonable prices. Industrial property is available along the river, trackage and highway. The town is currently annexing a 150 acre industrial site on the west side of the river. Peace River's trading area extends 60 miles to the north and 50 miles to the south, east and west.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Peace River is served by rail, truck, bus and air lines. Communication services include telephones, telegraph, teletype, telex, post office, radio, television and a weekly newspaper.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Accommodations for visitors to Peace River include a motor hotel, two trailer courts, three motels and two hotels.

HISTORICAL SITES

Points of historical interest include the grave of "Twelve Foot Davis", who staked a 12-foot mineral claim during the gold rush; a cairn near Shaftesbury to mark the spot where Sir Alexander Mackenzie landed in 1792 and established "Fort of the Forks"; and the Green Valley Game Preserve established by pioneer flyer Dr. W. Green, DDS.



Modern homes and gardens enhance Peace River's residential areas.